Name: Nicholas Chibuike-Eruba

Student No: 18630

Github-Link: https://github.com/El-Nico/fewd_lab_3

Questions

Q6. X= ‘Where is Jacky ?’

Q7. X= ‘Hi Selva!Hi Pola!’

Q9. X=’Roy and Roy’

Q10. Immediately Invoked Function Expression(IIFE)

Q16. This is when a variable can be used before its declaration in the js file

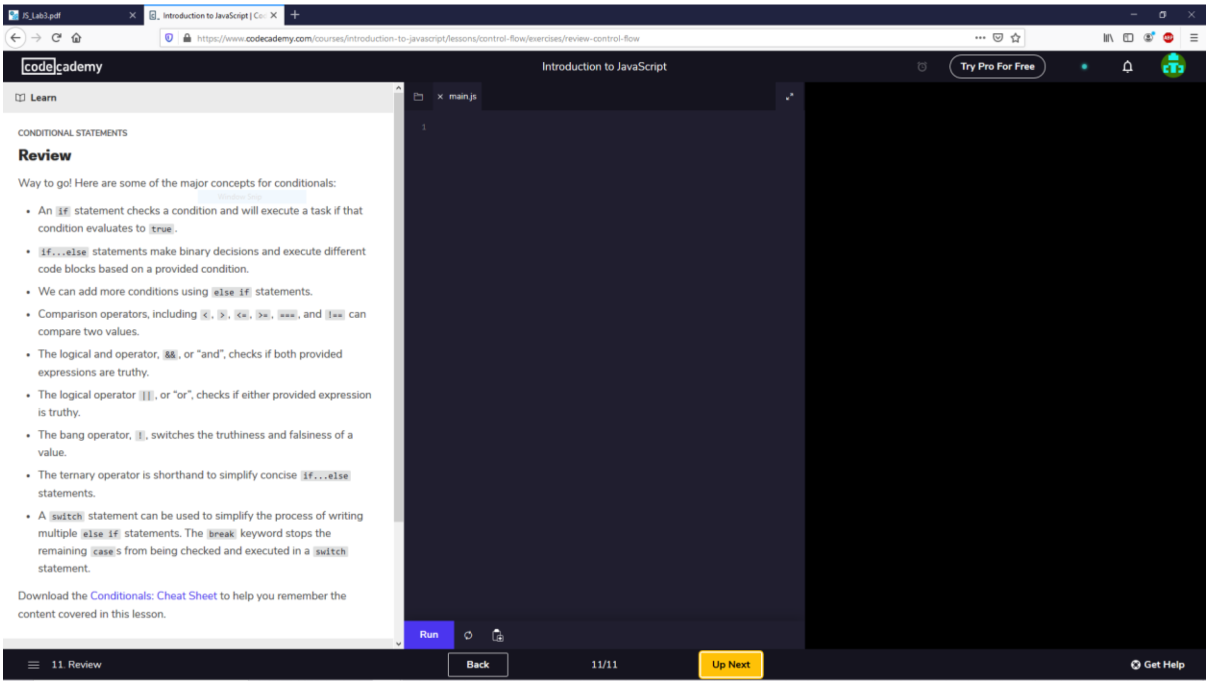
Q17. Not defined is an unassigned variable undefined is the value assigned to an unassigned variable and null is a data type that can be used to indicate the value is empty or doesn’t exist

Q18. Var variables can be re-declared let variables can be updated but not re-declared, const variables cannot be updated or re-declared

Q19. Parameters and arguments are data that is passed into a function

Q20. A function expression don’t have to have a name, are not hoisted and can be assigned to a variable, a function declaration has a name and is hoisted

11Conditonals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CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

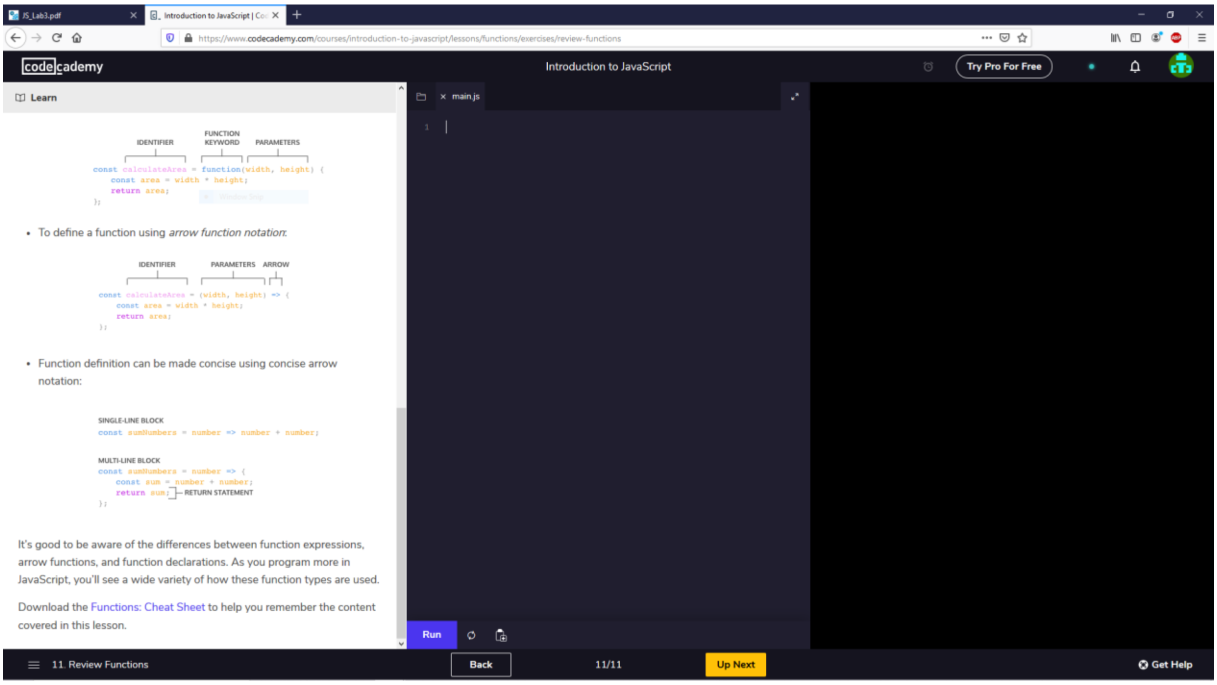
Review

Way to go! Here are some of the major concepts for conditionals:

- An `if` statement checks a condition and will execute a task if that condition evaluates to `true`.
- `if...else` statements make binary decisions and execute different code blocks based on a provided condition.
- We can add more conditions using `else if` statements.
- Comparison operators, including `<`, `>`, `<=`, `>=`, `===`, and `!==` can compare two values.
- The logical and operator, `&&`, or "and", checks if both provided expressions are truthy.
- The logical operator `||`, or "or", checks if either provided expression is truthy.
- The bang operator, `!`, switches the truthiness and falsiness of a value.
- The ternary operator is shorthand to simplify concise `if...else` statements.
- A `switch` statement can be used to simplify the process of writing multiple `else if` statements. The `break` keyword stops the remaining `case`s from being checked and executed in a `switch` statement.

Download the Conditionals: Cheat Sheet to help you remember the content covered in this lesson.

12.Functions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11. Review Functions
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IDENTIFIER
FUNCTION KEYWORD
PARAMETERS

```
const calculateArea = function(width, height) {
    const area = width * height;
    return area;
};
```

- To define a function using *arrow function notation*:

IDENTIFIER
PARAMETERS
ARROW

```
const calculateArea = (width, height) => {
    const area = width * height;
    return area;
};
```

- Function definition can be made concise using concise arrow notation:

SINGLE-LINE BLOCK

```
const sumNumbers = number => number + number;
```

MULTI-LINE BLOCK

```
const sumNumbers = number => {
    const sum = number + number;
    return sum;
};
```

It's good to be aware of the differences between function expressions, arrow functions, and function declarations. As you program more in JavaScript, you'll see a wide variety of how these function types are used.

Download the Functions: Cheat Sheet to help you remember the content covered in this lesson.